

Nov 24

6 1827

Dove 2°.

309 Walnut

*Secale cornutum*

Dent. Bedinger

*Engelhardt*

Published March 1827

W. & H.

in

Essay on the Properties

of the

Locale Boronatum;

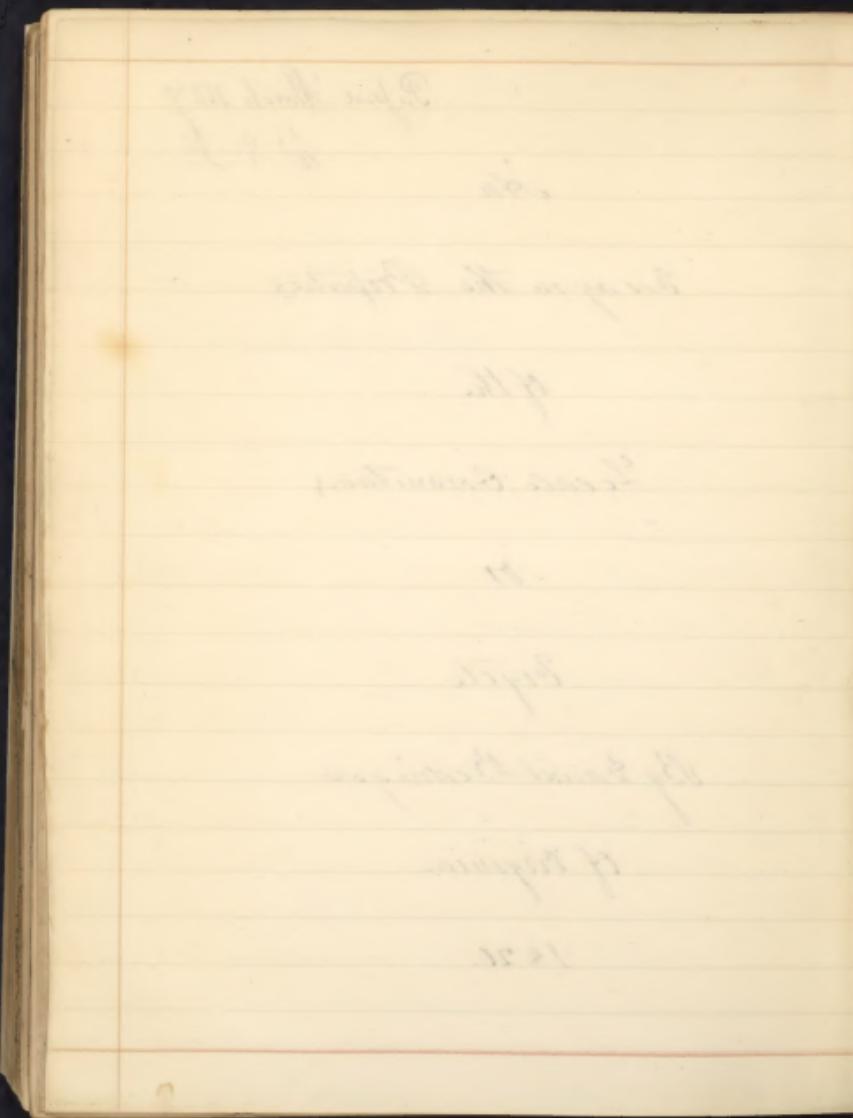
or

Eight.

By Daniel Bevington

of Virginia.

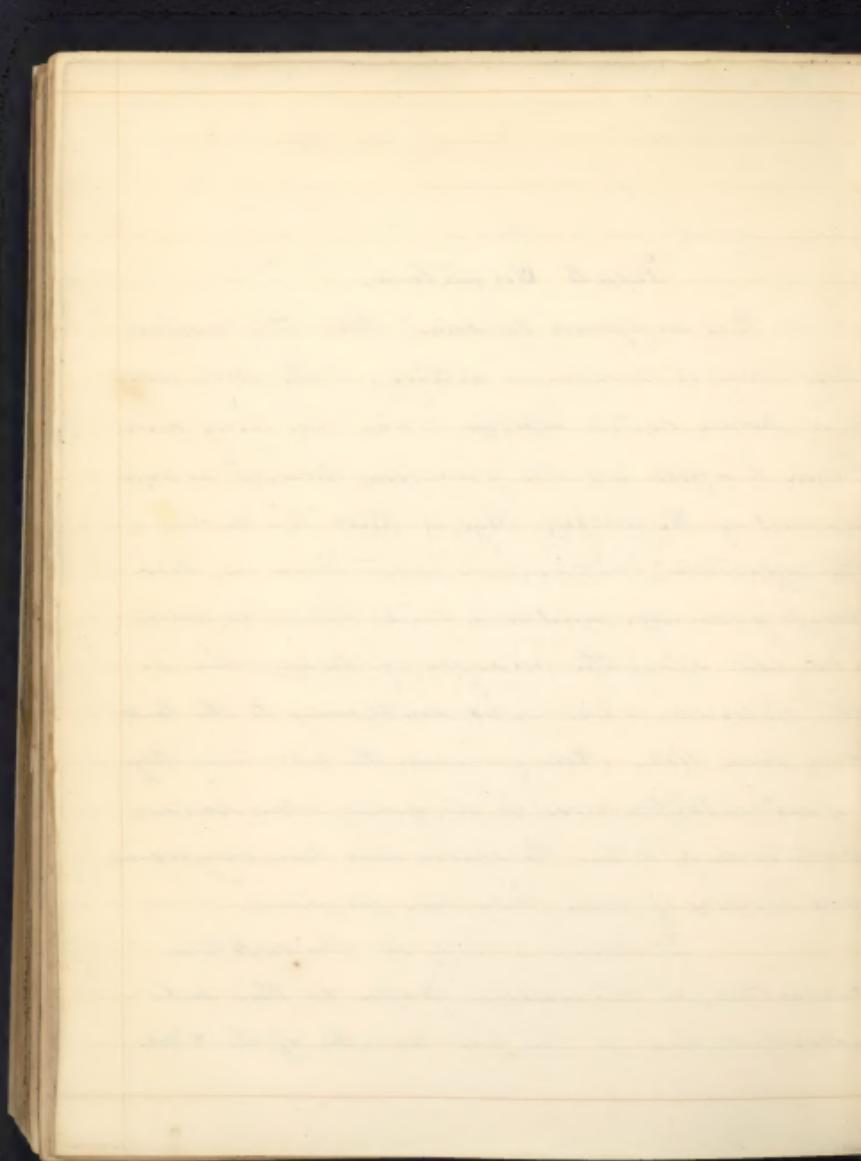
1826.



### *Geale Continum.*

It is supposed by some, that this useful, and truly妙藥的 article, is the production of a disease called clausy, which has long been known to affect all the "grainious plants", as well as, most of the grasses. Rye is most liable to this affection, particularly when sown in new and raw grounds: and it is said, that it is more abundant along the margin of fields, than in their interiors, which is, no doubt, owing to the land being more sick. New grounds, the first time they are cultivated, produce it in great abundance, particularly when the season has been very warm, and showers of rain have been frequent.

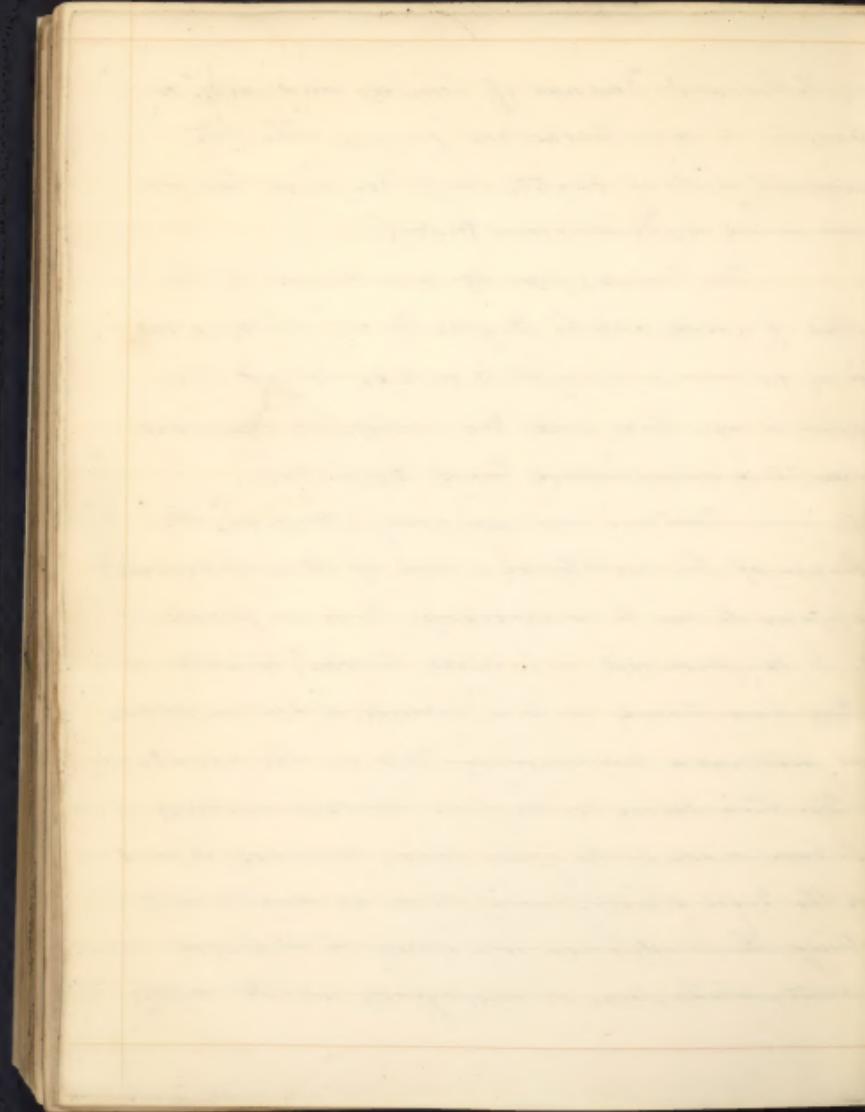
Dr. William Dill of Bridgewater, Connecticut, in his excellent paper on this subject, published in the first number of the 2 Vol.



of Gillings' "Journal of Science" and only de-  
scribes it to be a parasitic fungus, like the  
different sorts of blights, some Dr. and has den-  
ominated it, "*Gelotrichum Olearia*".

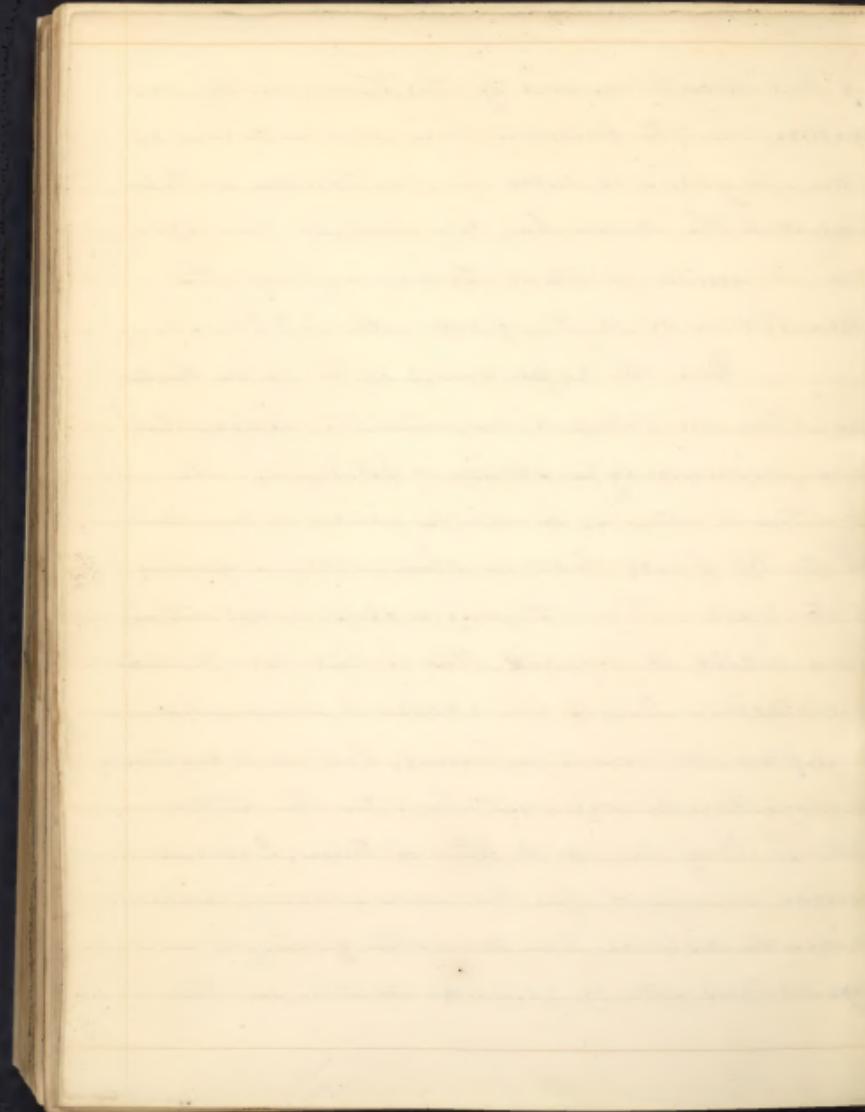
The French, from its resemblance to the  
spur of a cock, call it *Coq*. In England, as well  
as in our own country, it is called, Horned eye,  
spurred eye, horned seed. Dr. White, by medical  
men, it is denominated *Locule Cornutum*.

There are so many conjectures, as to the  
origin of this substance, most of them however,  
appear to me to be erroneous. Some suppose  
it to be produced by "small larvae", whilst  
others have traced it to a "species of fernmata taking  
at least, as a preliminary step in the plant".  
But this seems to me, from the examining  
I have made of the grain which produces it, and  
of the crop which growing, to be an account of its  
being the production of a species of blight, or  
smut, which, more or less, affects all the plants



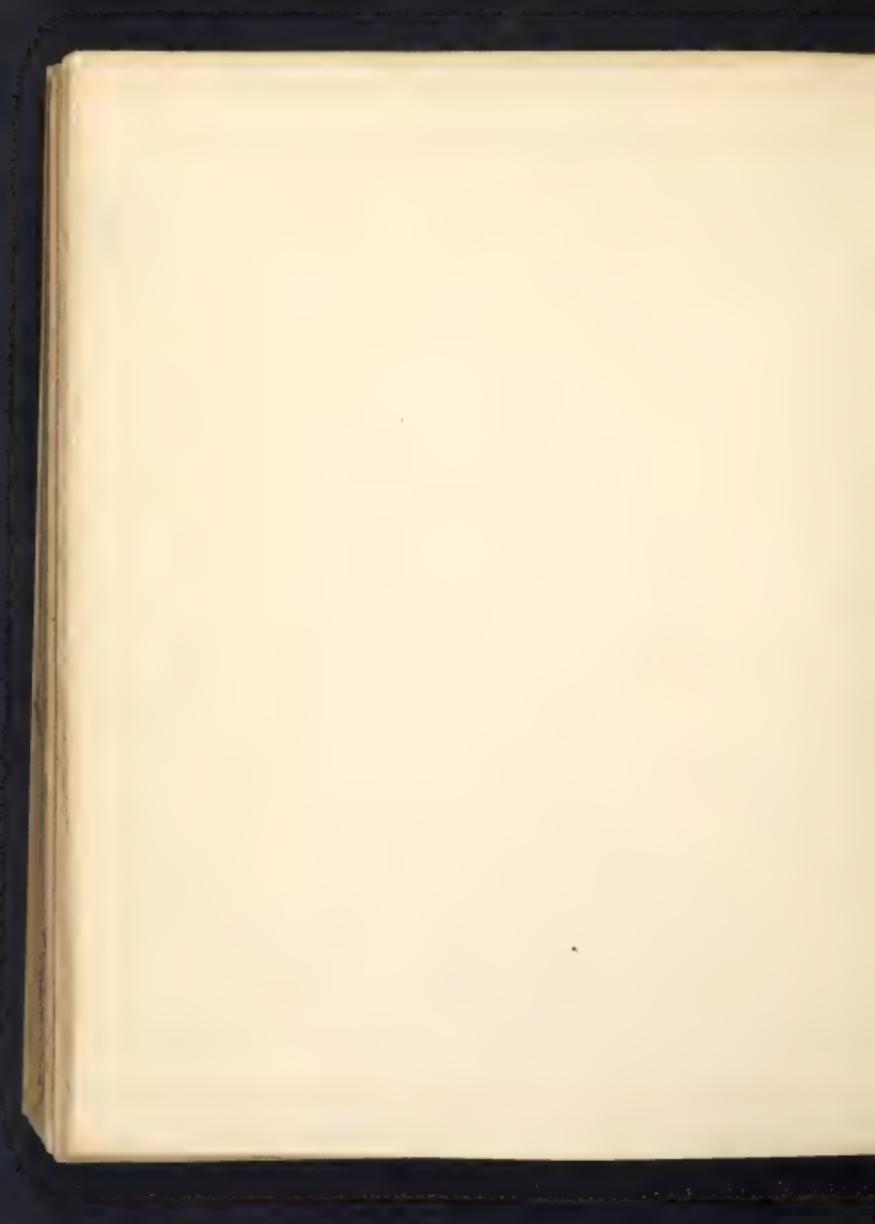
of this description, and of this, I am further con-  
vinced, from the fact, that it is most abundant,  
when the grain is sown in particular situations,  
and the season has been such, as will favor  
the quick growth of the grain, and the  
production of blights, of every description.

From the experiments of the Abbé Tenu-  
ma, there are facts to warrant the belief, that  
it is produced by a species of contagion. He  
planted a number of single grains of rye, and  
on the top of each head he placed several grains  
of the rye. The result was a crop of this article,  
from which he inferred, that it had been produced  
by contagion. But, if I be allowed to draw conclusions,  
from my own experiments, I should certain-  
ly say, that, he was mistaken. In the latter  
part of May last and first of June, I found  
several bunches of rye, that were growing, a con-  
siderable distance from any other grain, on a  
dry, elevated spot of ground. As soon as the



would break their appearance, I mean one  
each of them, would make up the round, and so  
the round would be quite well rounded ripe,  
but then was the first judgment. The grape  
which was at once, was perfect to stand, and so  
would not be least of consequence or importance.  
This the experience in another way. When  
the eye was in full bloom, I found on the vine  
as green as I could, and of course it over  
each road to the eye were no vines, such is the  
bloom had fallen off. This time was no exception  
to another, the grape at once, was the most  
ripe, which is required. From these experiments  
it may reasonably led to the conclusion, that  
the little bunches, will be less likely to come  
down in, or break off, when, in its most production.

First, certainly, this adds to the enjoyment, because  
the breaking of the substance, has, like me  
in other instances, no other eye need to have,  
which more than one does not work each other,



and with us, which probably lie in the  
aeronautics, the "reigns of silence," the  
"silence, culture, or flight." The reigns of conquest  
are in a reign of war, or a reign of a  
knight, which are merged in the battle and victory of  
the war, which is very a mixture in the conquest.  
The aeronautics, culture, or flight is a reign of silence,  
a reign of the grain.

The Second Conquest is a conquest  
of man, in the form of cities, and of cities  
possessed of wealth, by progress from the reigns  
of the war, which are continually fought, and con-  
quered, from the first of grain, being won eight to  
twelve miles in length, and four or five, in  
width, in width. They are of a thick stalk about  
one eighth, and about one eighth a mile within, and  
when dry, they are harder, and of a more solid  
structure, than the second of grain. In autumn, every  
grain in the stalk at eye is opened, the covering  
being removed, so as to receive grain, in

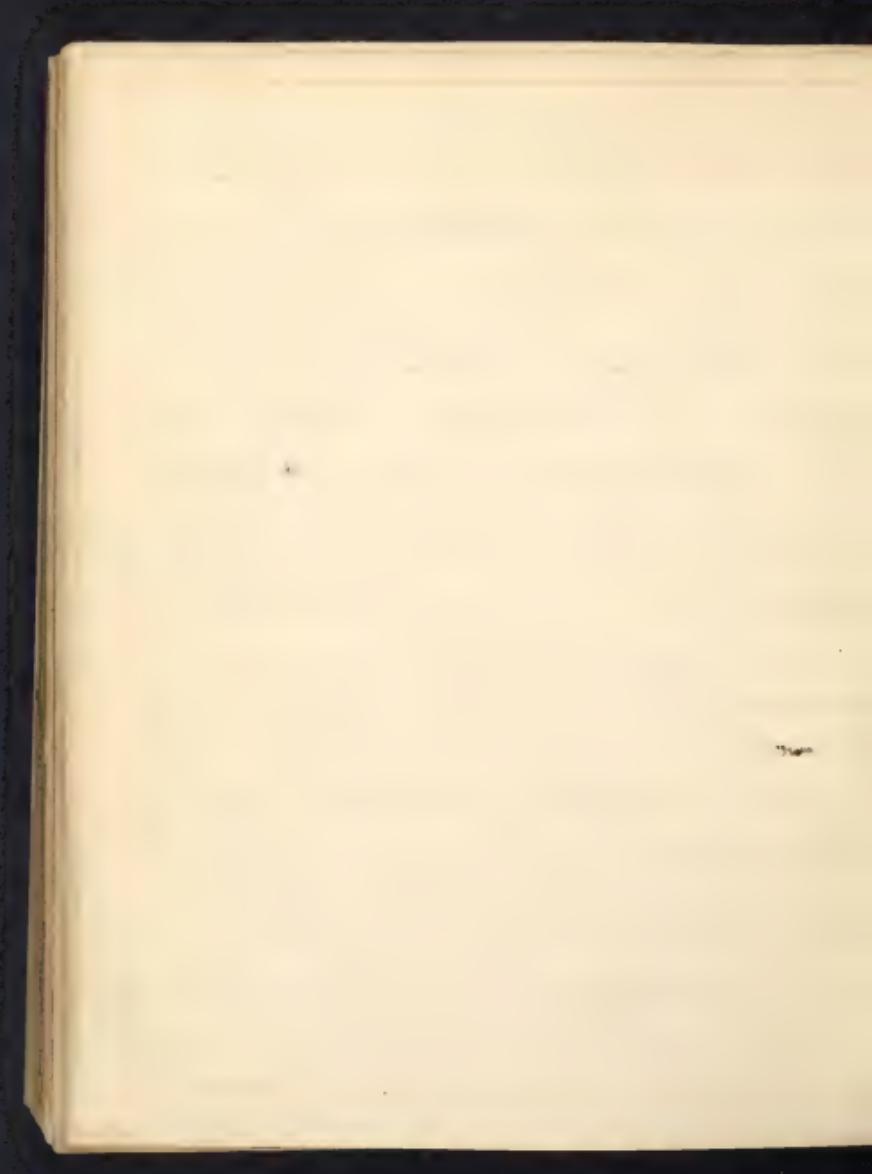


in a head. It possesses little or no body and  
it is said, that, was made of the Tigris, though  
sister in this respect, more that Murex, or the  
murex sea. The name of the wine of Tyre it  
was known, the country being, some say among  
the Roman soldiers, a remembrance, others, as some  
say grain, cast back wine, would be more  
true, headache, vertigo and purgative effects  
such as that have been described, that, the sun  
and some which occurred to reconcile in Gaul,  
and other parts of Europe, was the effect of  
eating bread, made of certain sea shell fish  
communicating either to the world of the  
diseases or the cause of its curdling effects upon  
the human system, was a Mr. Bouret, the  
a letter published in the "Journal des Savans,"  
in March 1775. His letters were collected in two  
volumes before, by the author, and a second  
of Voltaire, he which is still in vogue and  
less well received. His statement is, that,



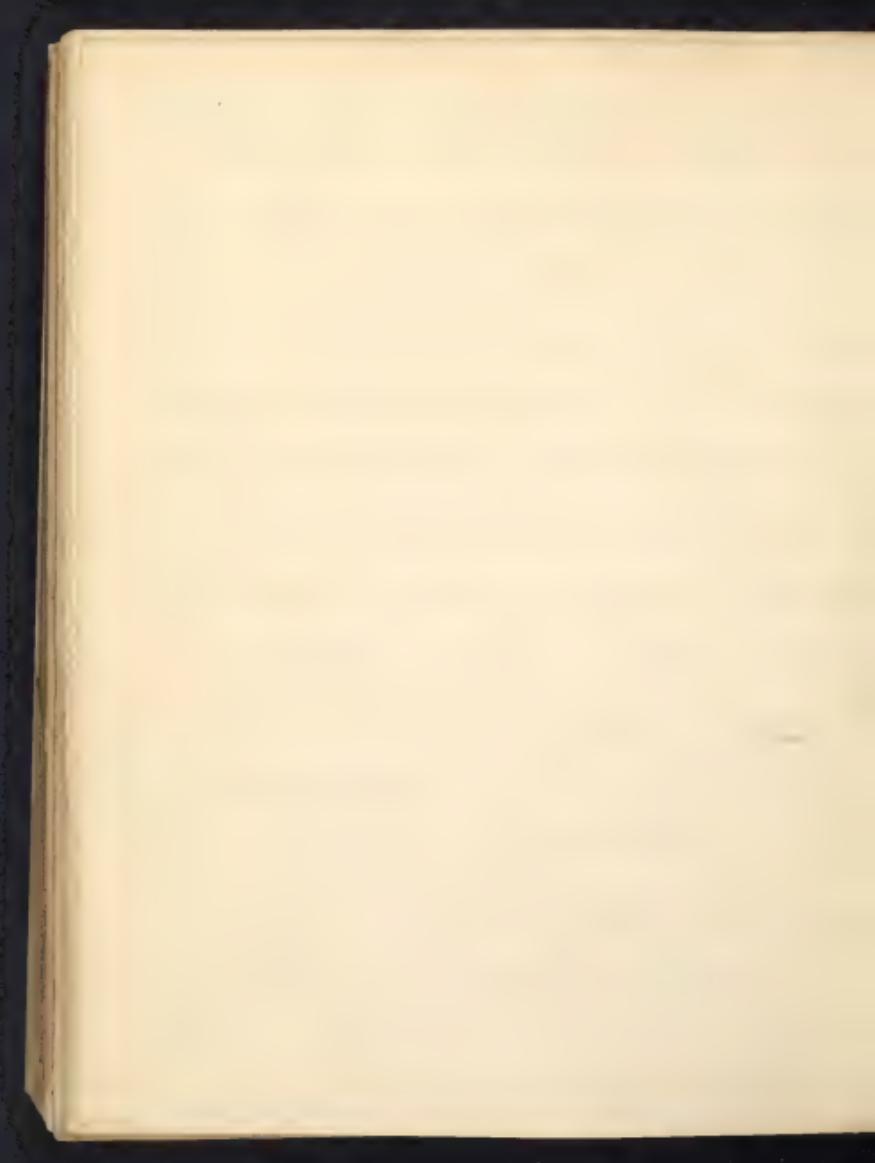
Mr. Gedall and others & the injurious effect  
of this article upon the human body, have  
more recently been confirmed, by the observa-  
tions of Mr. Isaac Ingerson of the "State De-  
pt" of Mining, whom he has many opportunities  
of seeing the disease, in all its stages. He states,  
that, those who were born eye blind, were af-  
fected with a very malignant, and severe, that,  
the cutaneous they affected, became as dry as  
brick-work, and as unfeeling as an Egyptian  
mummy."

The symptoms of dry gangrene are  
somewhat difficultly described, by different writers.  
They all however coincide in representing it as  
gangrene, and ultimately death, as the ordinary  
result of the disease. It commences with num-  
bness and mortification, and with little enlargement  
of the skin, and no pain. It spreads at first in  
the interstices of the skin, and, according to  
most accounts, to some depth, with a sense of

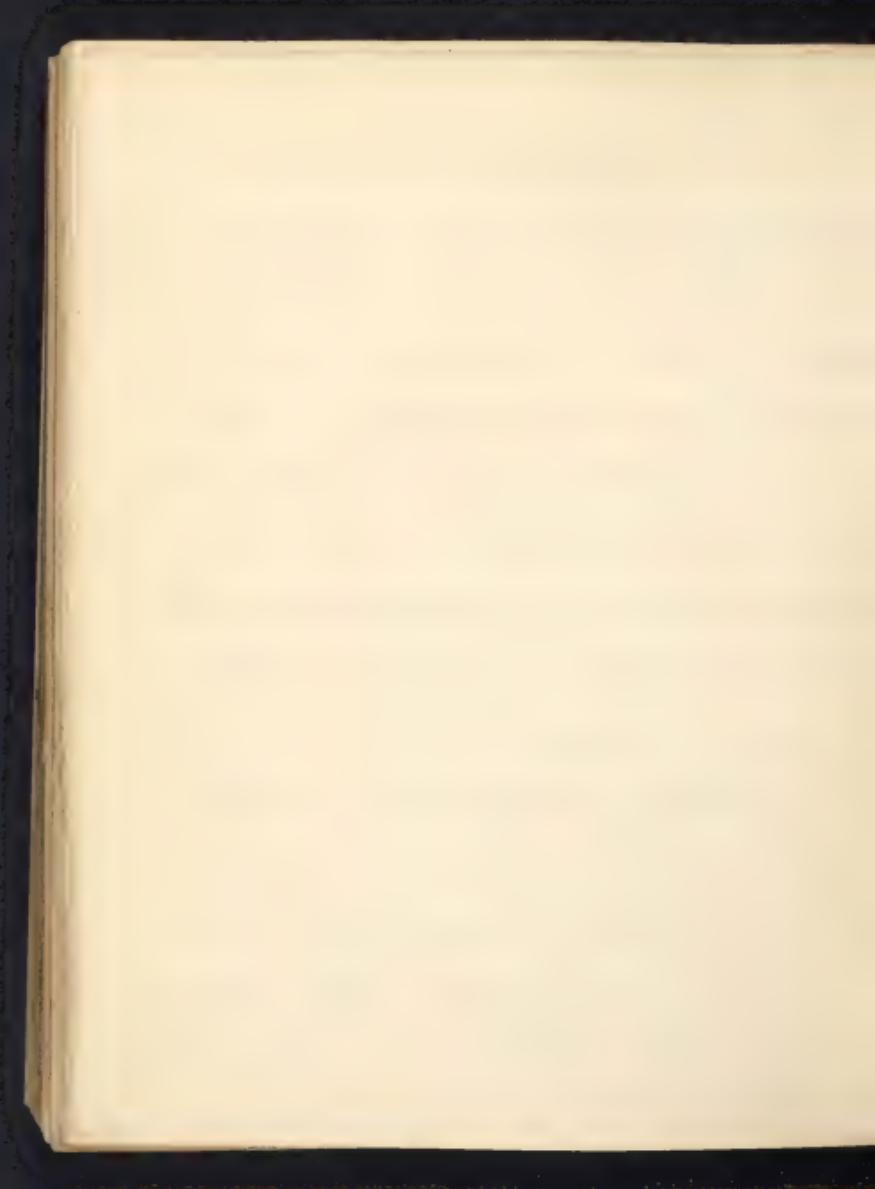


parching, and by the creeping of insects upon the skin; a slight degree of swelling, or with an inflammation usually, sometimes accompanied by the most excruciation, pain, and sense of burning and general irritation there is no pain, and the soreness is well in the hand. These symptoms are soon succeeded by extreme coldness, the skin of the nose and toes becomes shrivelled and of a dark hue, as if dried in smoke, and afterwards black and brittle of texture, so that the nostrils, and fingers, and the associated parts, which may even come off like a dried stalk, will have been entirely deprived of all warmth. By degrees the hand, hand is separated by the interstices from the fingers, requires any protection. The diminished circulation, regardless of age, sometimes is so far, more rarely or the surrounding vessels may have contracted, for months, or even years.

The reddening aspect of the aged eyes seems not to be confined to the human body.



most of the work on was nothing more than to  
turn to the previous day, now, that when it is given  
to you, as other animals as food, it produces  
the same effects, as in man, and destroys life.  
The more recent experiments of Dr. Sauer  
there go to prove the same view is held. Besides  
pointing, that by applying similar and different  
means with this or that, he produced a disease  
resembling the very gouty gout in the human  
system. But not without finding the many  
statements which have been published, of the  
therapeutic effects of this or that or some other  
remedy, have side assisted mostly of their own  
strength, and the question cannot now be made  
but the physician is really nothing, unless he can  
do his duty, and that is to help. He repeated  
the experiments of Dr. Sauer, which Dr. Sauer  
and others have undergone from such a long time  
ago, & Dr. Sauer, even with the same results, except

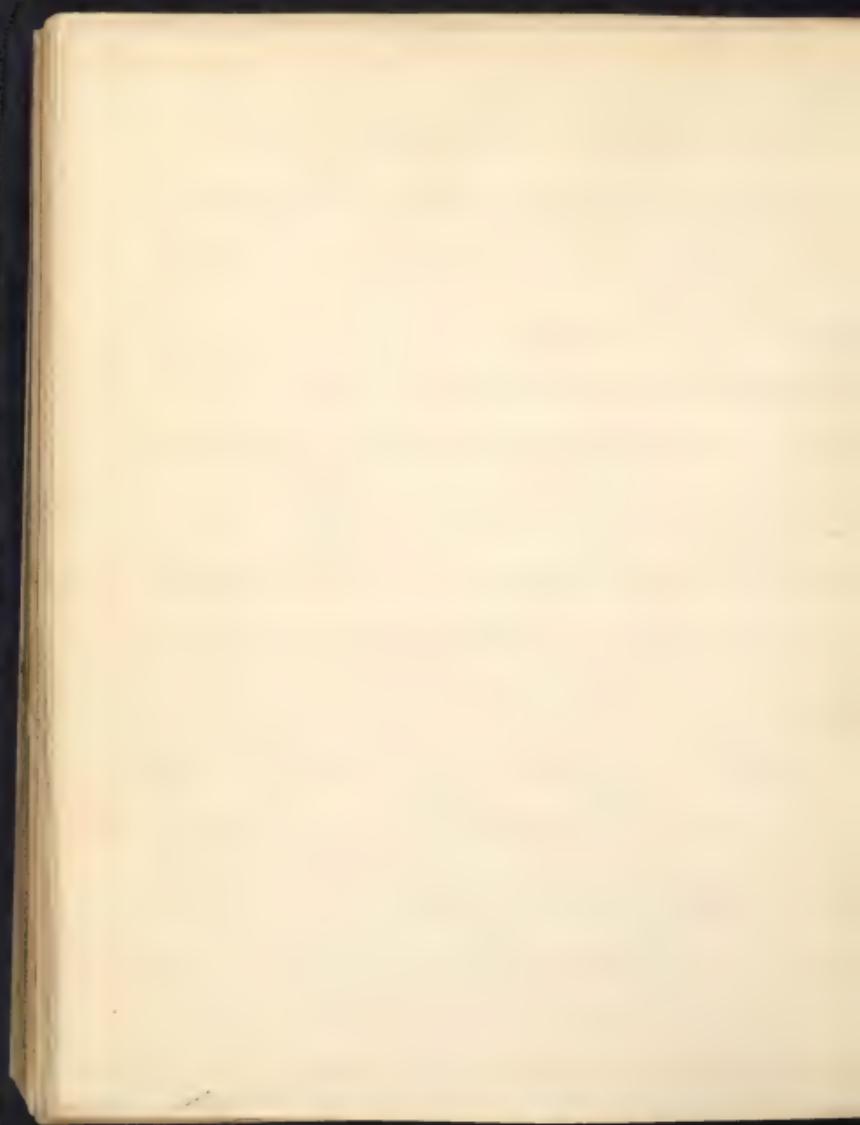


that in one case, there was a soft granulation  
instead of a dry, which seems best to me,  
as well as the dry granulation, may be produced  
either the one or the other.

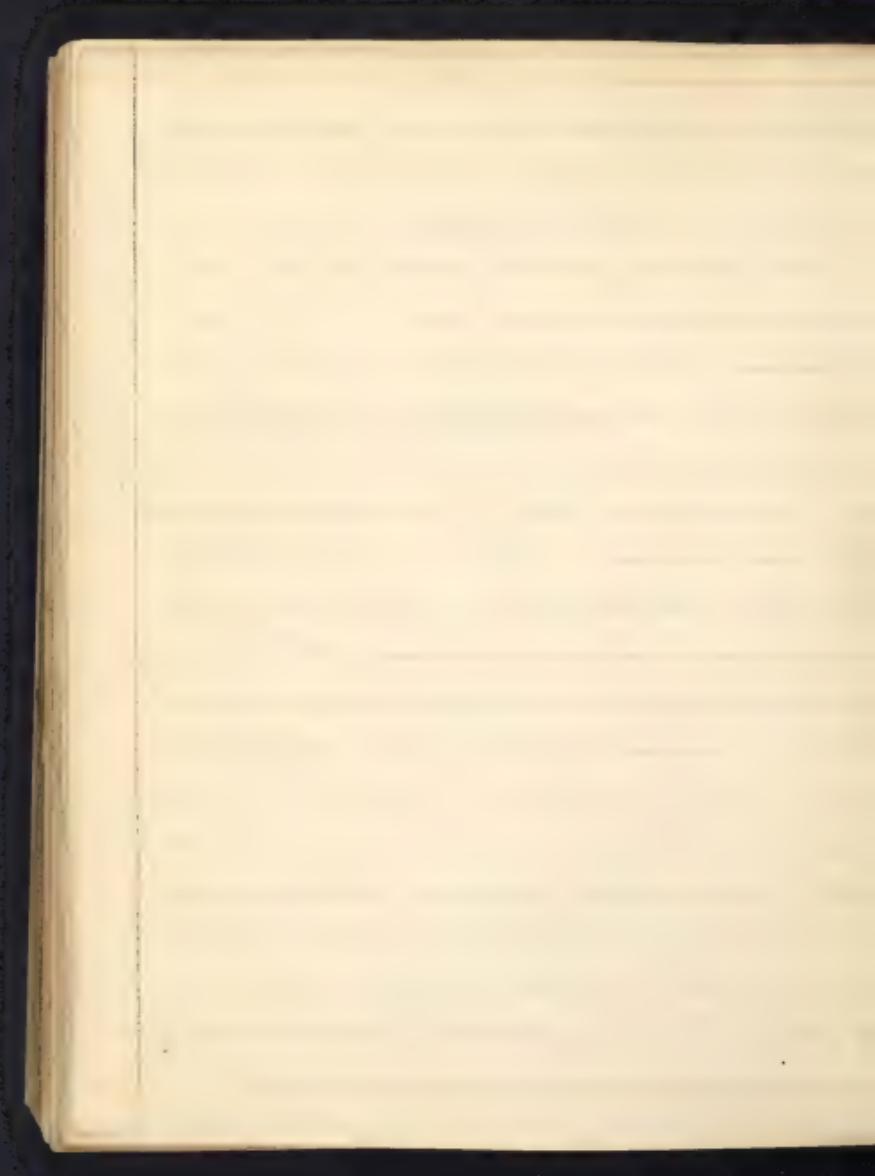
Although this animal is now settled  
beyond a doubt, as to its being myself, to  
withstand the effects of this strange substance,  
and see the disease which it produces, in all  
its stages, I proceeded, on the 15<sup>th</sup> of September  
last, a full grown monkey, in the presence of  
Mahina the experimenter. I was soon induced  
by mixing the root with the food; but I soon  
found, that it would flavor the day, rather than  
eat the food thus prepared, no could I disguise  
it, in any way, so that it would eat it. After  
much trouble, to proceed with the experiment.  
I concluded to force upon it a certain portion of  
this substance every day, in increasing doses,  
commence on the 18<sup>th</sup> by giving it 20 grains twice  
a-mornin' till it would. The first time it ate



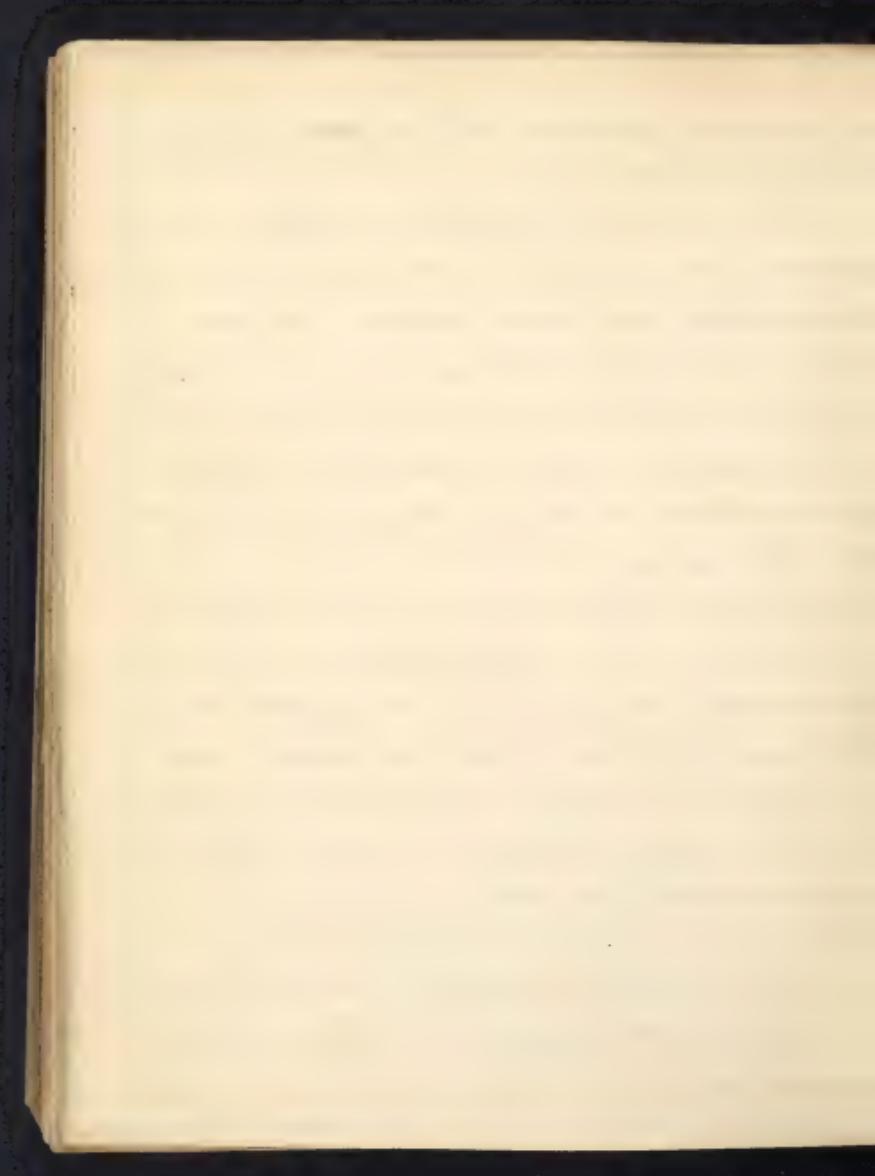
days after its administration the duck seemed  
to be little affected. On the 21<sup>st</sup> it began to droop,  
bury its wings, refuse all food and appeared  
much weakened. In this way it continued, for  
two or three days, with but little change in its  
appearance, except that its strength seemed  
gradually to fail. On the 24<sup>th</sup> there was a  
continuous discharge from its mouth, nostrils and  
eyes, which continued until its death. Where this  
discharge first appeared, it was a serous fluid but  
in a day or two it became thin, had the ap-  
pearance of being mixed with a sanguous humor  
and smelled exceedingly恶臭。The skin upon  
the bill soon became shrivelled, and across its edges  
of a dark color; its feet also seemed to be affected;  
for it walked with difficulty, as if all four were  
frozen, and when in contraction, the edges of the  
feet and the web between them, were of a black  
color, and harder, and dryer, than natural.  
On the evening of the 24<sup>th</sup> it died, and a. m.



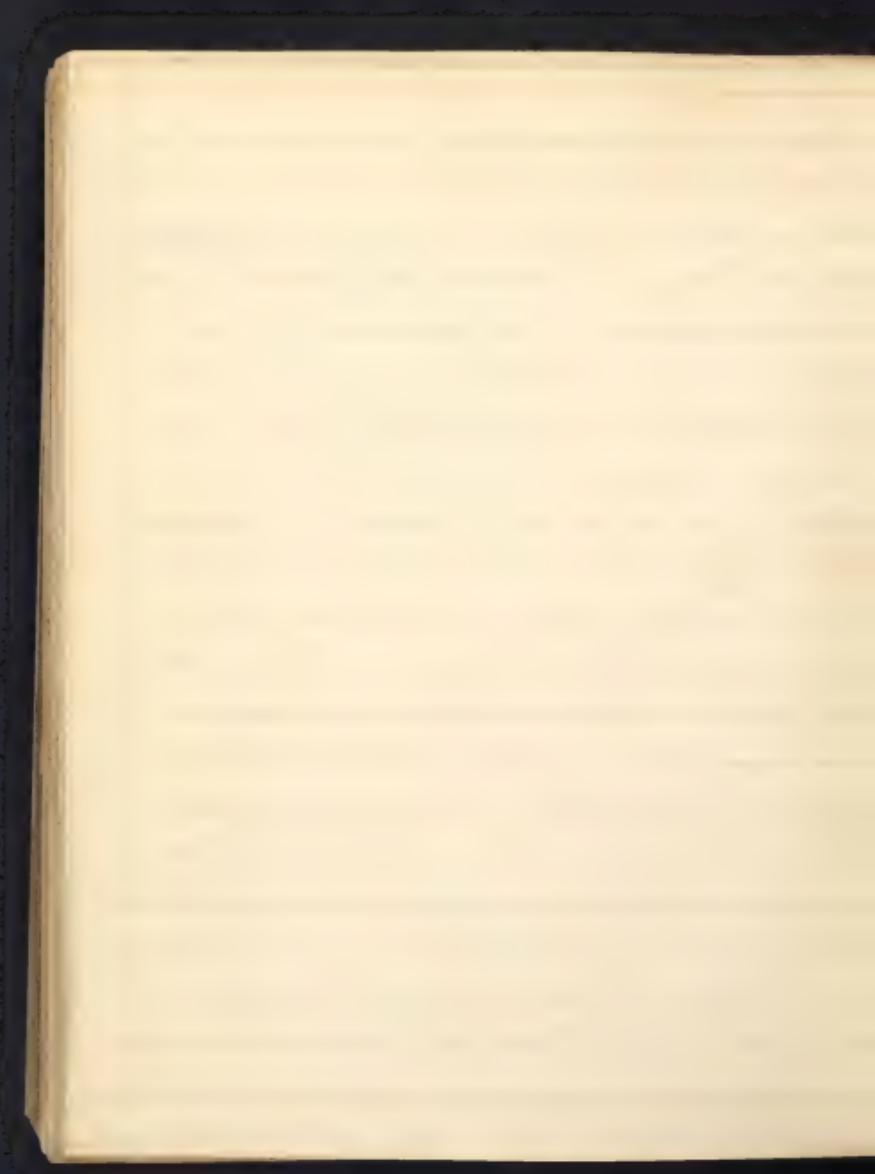
dissolving it, the next morning, the whole body  
seemed to be diseased. The skin was completely  
injected with blood, the vessels of which appeared  
to have given way, and the whole surface was  
of a dark colour as if it had been bruised.  
The surface surface of the liver was of a dark greenish  
colour - and the gall bladder, much distended,  
with a deadly looking bile. The lungs, except a  
very small part of their upper parts, were comple-  
tely gangrenous in the stomach I could see  
very little alteration - the intestines were in a  
state resembling mortification. The heart was  
little affected, with the exception of which, no  
part of the body, seemed to have escaped the  
effects of the lead. This notwithstanding the death  
had before the very gangrene was complete, showing  
that it is capable of producing that disease, and  
gives the deadly effects which this substance  
produces, and it is used as food, for any length  
of time. The next appears to produce similar



gradually reducing the nervous energy of  
the system, and consequently weakening the power  
of the circulation so much, that after a while  
it ceases to be exercised in the extremities, and  
therefore, they first become affected with mortifi-  
cation. Besides the option to nervous diseases or the  
extremities, another species of disease, even more  
formidable than the one described above, has  
been ascribed to the fingers, by Hoffmann, Lessel &  
some other writers; but with what justice or pro-  
priety seems to admit of a question. The disease,  
as described by these writers, appears to be a febrile  
disorder, of a contagious and malignant char-  
acter, generally accompanied and characterized  
by various spasmodic and convulsive symptoms,  
by which or by a general epilepsay, the patient  
was carried off. This disease, prevailed, as an  
epidemic, in various parts of Germany, dur-  
ing the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and the description  
given of it, by the professors of the university of



Maastricht, it referred to as the first account of the disease; but in this description there is no mention made of the Fogel, and bad bread, together with other crude unwholesome food were only mentioned as the cause of this epidemic. The statement of the origin of this disease given by Dr. Oetig corresponds with that of the Maastricht professor, and is very probably upon correctness. It was a violent vapour or inflammation rattling the brain and nerves, he supposes to be the exciting cause of the disease. From the statements of these writers it is obvious, that the original writer considered a violent and sudden heat of a bad quality, as the cause of this epidemic, and not the Fogel, as has been stated by late writers; since there is no mention made of this article by them. Professor Oetig gives the following description of the symptoms of this epidemic, which was called by the German writers "Concussion plague." The disease in its



convulsions occupying the limbs over the co-  
mmunity of the hands and feet in which a  
sense of respiration is lost. In some instances  
it commences with shivering and vomiting.

Then followed violent spasmodic contractions of  
the fingers and toes, which at length attacked  
the knees, shoulders, elbows and even the face, eyes  
and lips, accompanied by an intolerable pain,  
and sometimes, as a sense of incision, some  
times a burning heat. now in my society so few  
at winter society were continue, as several  
are as the bath diminished, in a few days  
in a tub of water and a cloth, there will  
be a convulsion & sweat and it is relieved as  
violent and repeated. the most severe  
stage was destitute of the power of motion.  
In the afternoon, large vesicles, filled with ser-  
ous fluid appeared, and sometimes a thin humor  
which salt like a very strong camphire, all in  
a very pale color, which continued con-



the money have been sent forward. A State of war  
and convolution in a nation, necessarily induces  
wounds, and removes entire, as radically, as children.

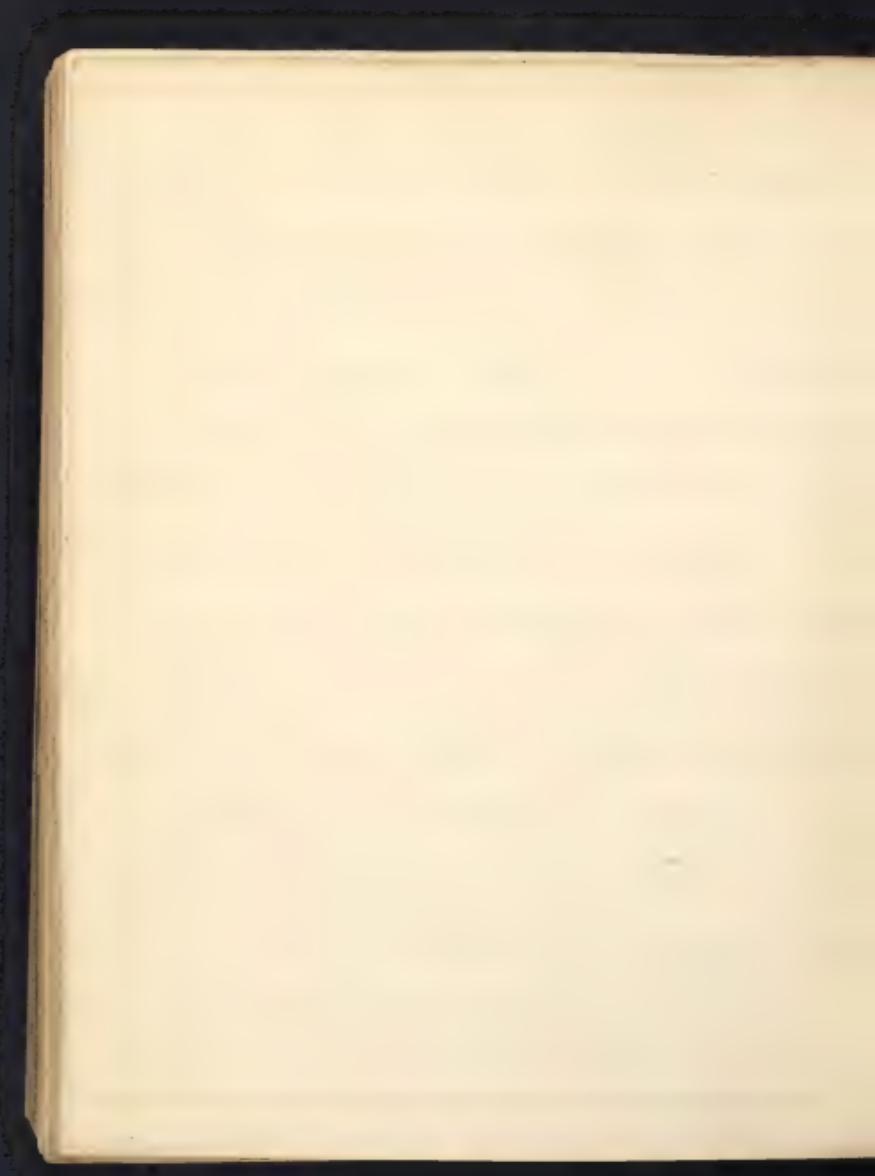
During the late war between Great  
Britain and America, our Troops, which were  
stationed on the borders of Canada were attacked  
by a few, though numerous fires, and the ensuing  
injury affecting, which happened yearly, was  
nearly one amongst them, and were attributed by  
the American men of the service to the "Scourge  
convulsions," in which a man of 30 years old may  
have disseminated.

Numerous instances are to be found  
which have been ascribed to the use of the scur-  
ved rye, and various and various are the descriptions,  
which have been given of them by different  
writers—still it seems probable, that, the true  
effects of the rye-baked rye are to be found even  
in the sky, for some, and not in the sun,  
as a species of rye which has been attitudinized



It is said that the Agent is more inclined to  
surrender than never since Mr. Root's arrival,  
but it is very difficult to sustain it together  
when it is kept up so long, & so frequently.  
His statement appears to me to be somewhat  
doubtful; for though I stated, in the  
expatriate Committee, that we have solutions  
in the people they wanted to this satisfaction,  
it has now increased to new force.

The credit of maintaining that extraneous  
and substance of the war in the Mexican  
rebellion, is due to St. George of Matogas whom  
I saw yesterday; although it is said to have been  
much earlier used as a means of persuading the  
men in France who was not in general  
use, and ceased to be employed, after a con-  
siderable time with my former wife, until it was  
again brought before the French, & him who  
is a little to St. George or less tact, unan-  
nounced to the world, his significance above the use



of the Ergot as a medicine, and its wonderful  
agency in accelerating laborious actions. Since  
this first publication, Dr. Jeffreys' Committee of  
our County have treated with respect to living and  
account of its nature and properties, together with  
numerous cases in which it had been used, many  
of which, are exactly opposite to each other; and  
the cases reported in which it has been employed,  
have scarcely been more numerous than the  
different opinions of its properties given by the  
medical men of our country.

Some considered it to be one of the most  
useful discoveries of the age, and the most certain  
and prompt means of promoting laborious actions;  
a means by which the suffering mother might be  
spared many a sorrow, and the child removed  
from the danger which is always attendant upon  
its removal, in its passage through the world below.  
Others considered it as one of the greatest might  
be the course of most physicians; as it evidently



will come in the course of their action. The following  
order must prevail. The right of the "Mechanics"  
and all such meeting's will now consider  
and ultimately decide the right of the right to  
the more popular method of the movement, or the  
more popular impulsion of a single direction.

From the former number of this article as follows:  
in accordance therewith, it was voted to send, during the  
session, Mr. Brown along with a letter to Mr. Lin-  
coln, expressing the sympathy of the members of  
Emancipation friends in his opposition to  
Harvard students, carrying a resolution to demand  
a vote of the entire body on a committee proposed  
at Worcester, and further resolved, to divide the  
intersection of the broad street in, before noon on  
mid-morning, the members of the two churches  
in the vicinity of Harvard, may generally proceed  
to Worcester. This was done today, and over a committee  
of the mechanic friends of the city of New  
York, were a committee appointed to, say, pass a



statement upon this subject. Heaviside tells us in  
the same paper, that in three cases of using a per-  
sonal letter as evidence, where all the ordinary processes  
had been exhausted, and the authority suspended  
expended, as regards the result of communication,  
received by telegram, giving it in evidence and  
in the ordinary course.

In all the cases in which he had  
communicated his evidence, the witness was called  
out to the new exhibit as this, and the fifteen  
minutes after its arrival and before which no one  
else could approach was allowed. In the  
even case, the child was still asleep, and could  
be aroused, according to the use  
of the medicine, in 15 seconds.<sup>was first allowed</sup> Dr. Brownell who  
wrote in the same communication, has at  
present an excited man, indicating some division  
of the state or New York, or what ever the  
local law provided him to the child in a more  
leisure audience, in which it was then, proceeding



more than I expected or believe is the chief  
advantage; on the other hand, I am now so far  
won over entirely, the earlier way will never  
and in a greater proportion of cases, be used  
to remove it again.

In the statement above given, it would  
seem, that the Ergot is evidently purifying to the  
welfare and safety of the child. But I think what  
is here ascribed to the effects of the Ergot, might  
with propriety, be traced to some more probable  
cause, and I am induced to believe, that this  
eminent and worth celebrating practitioner, might  
have attributed to the use of this article, a due  
unavoidable delay, or perhaps, other circumstances  
might have produced. He tells us that they  
were cases of long protracted labour, and that  
the "Inability of the child to become disengaged"  
in such circumstances, is very  
natural, and it does not require much science,  
that the child is very often held too long, when



the sum, but in any other condition, and it  
is more than probable it would have been the  
case, in the instance given if there had been  
no opiate administered; and although there  
was no evidence of the death of the child, it does  
not prove that the child was alive: since, often  
babies have discontinued, for some time, their respi-  
ratory action, which in this respect is infallible.

From the opinion of Dr. Hosack and  
Moore, of the operation of this substance upon  
the child, as stated above correct; it would  
indeed be a sufficient reason to deter us from its  
employment, and it is indeed most unadvisable  
to recommend, by every means, its use. But  
the extensive experience of Dr. Chapman, Den-  
ney and Fane, men whose names stand as  
prominent the first on the list of medical  
men in our country, and who are inferior  
to few if any in the world, will put even  
most pertinacity. These gentlemen have used

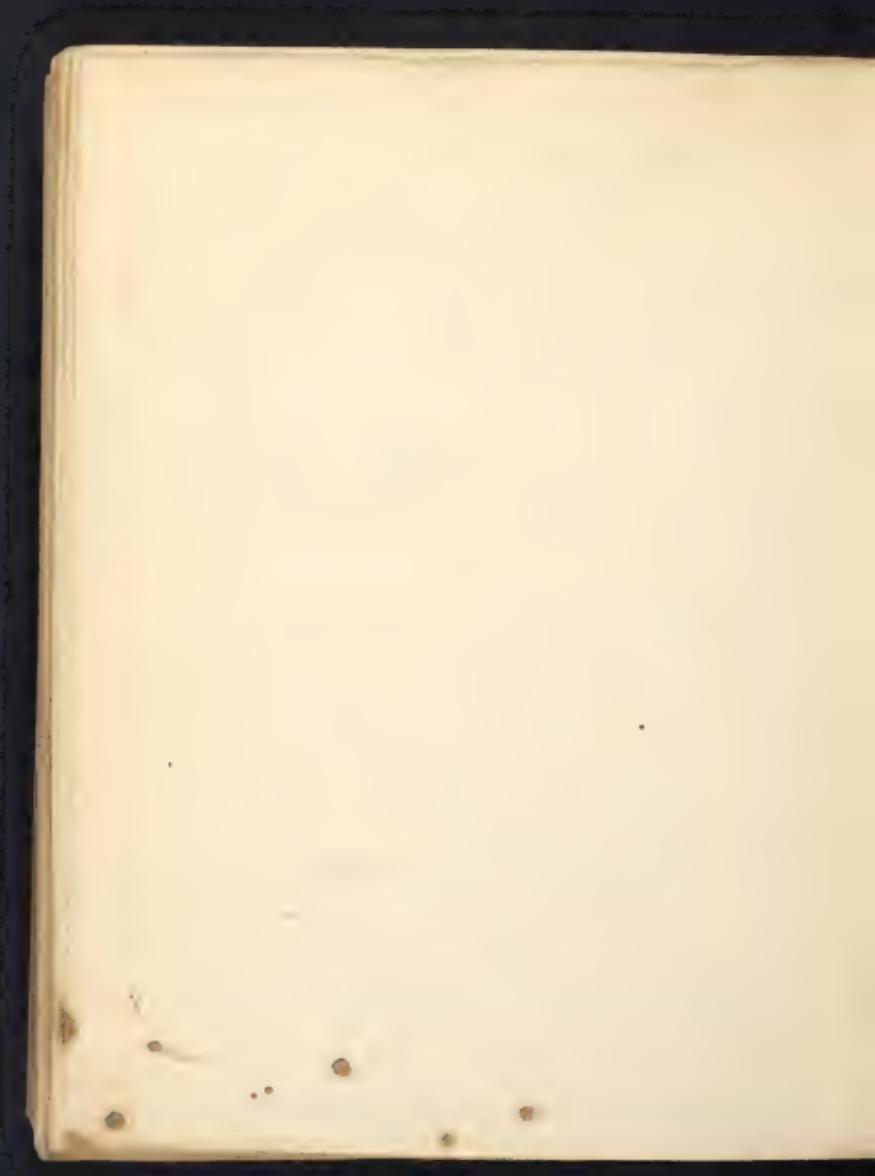


To me there will be no such case; but we  
have immense injury to result from the emplor-  
ement, either to the mother, or child, when the re-  
medy has been judiciously used. What further  
evidence then could we ask of the beneficial effects  
of this substance, and of the importance of the  
discovery than the extensive experience of these  
gentlemen or who would decide against its  
use, when there are two hundred cases, in which  
it has been used with complete success, to decide  
its usefulness?

This medicine, as a panacea, stands  
unrivaled among all the remaining collections  
of articles written on medical subjects. It  
would be the only one to decide the case in  
the species with certainty.

The mode of administration is now  
commonly either in powder, to the extent of  
16 or 20 grains, or in infusion or decoction, which  
is the most common and convenient way.

Chapt. 103. near a specimen.



giving it. The sucking of the powder is varied  
or dispensed, in a small portion of water, for a  
few moments, one drop of which water is taken  
every hour. Similarly, until its effects are in  
abate. In about ten minutes after it has  
been given, the uterus is excited to strong and  
violent spasms, which continue with little or  
no intermission or abatement, for a short time  
and then entirely cease. A portion of the  
powder produces success in the same effect,  
but, as its action is rather slow, however, when-  
ever she may find it necessary, can almost al-  
ways induce a speedy and violent contraction  
of this organ, which enables him to manage many  
cases, that, without its aid, would be extremely  
troublesome and somewhat utterly unmanageable.

A large dose of the acetum or of  
the powder produces, however, and continuing,  
but more or less detaining effect, which are known  
to be the consequences of its constipative power



over your mind to recall you. They enter  
France, when using or carrying it, without  
any tax.

Now the violence which we consider  
they introduce however, is not owing to  
peculiarities in the manufacture. In most cases,  
however, the introduction of it, has the  
most direct influence on the value of the article.  
But this is partly well intended and partly  
not. It is well intended, and I think  
that the introduction of it, is to be  
supposed to effect, a wise and judicious  
policy. Is it not a good thing, if we can make,  
justly, it to be a moderate compensation of a  
French citizen. By this article may not the  
miserable tendency to overcome the rigidity  
of the right, justify, we must always suppose  
something, when its use is thought necessary,  
so far as it respects us, which have been found  
out to answer this purpose. At the present  
writing, the consequence of it, towards persons



It may be used even with the most perfect safety, in many cases where without it would require the application of the forceps.

The right scutum best adapted to ease of grasping and protected in some from a loss of the tail, seems in such cases, to have been formed on considerable modification, a bird-like & nearly straightened or its more elongated position, used according the mind from the dangerous vehicle among them. This is under such circumstances.

It sometimes happens that in some emergency and regardless of safety, the left scutum and impotency remain, and over will the scutellines have given way, when from some unknown, or accidental cause the fanning suddenly cease, and the latter is suspended for hours. Under these circumstances a use of the right would speedily & safely terminate the labour. I case of the



Hind is noticed in a communication, on the  
Medical Proceedings of the Case in question,  
by Dr. Letter of Philadelphia, printed in the  
4<sup>th</sup> Volume of the medical recorder. In this case  
the pains had entirely ceased, at last nine, &  
again did occur again during the night. In the  
morning, a scuple of the root was given, &  
before the expiration of half an hour, the  
patient was delivered of a fine son.

It is likewise said to have been suc-  
cessful, with complete success, to prostatic deliver-  
in cases complicated with periperal convulsions.

In cases of hemorrhage, it may also  
be used with much advantage, in the early  
stages of pregnancy, when a abortion threatening  
and has withstood the usual remedies of  
venesection and opiate, external and internal  
use of astringents, stiples &c. when the haem-  
orrhage is alternating and the contractions  
of the uterine faculty; &c. in cases of profu-



now the use of gentian, when the contractions  
are in the first labor pains, or are too weak to  
be effective, it is difficult to see how this will prove  
useful or of great advantage, and often times,  
in regard of saving the life of the unfortunate  
woman.

My friend Dr. Lucy Price a good  
physician & man of business and managing a large  
residence, who long used Dr. Wm. C. Warren's  
salve, has since passed of latens, when he had  
reason to expect the delivery of the infant, with  
an interval of suspension in a case of this  
medicine just at the time that he expected  
delivery to take place, and always with the  
most decided advantage. It not only prevents  
the patient most effectively against hemorrhage  
by insuring the tonic contraction of the uterus,  
but also facilitates the separation of the placenta  
and prevents the occurrence of after pain, which  
are always found so much to harass the woman



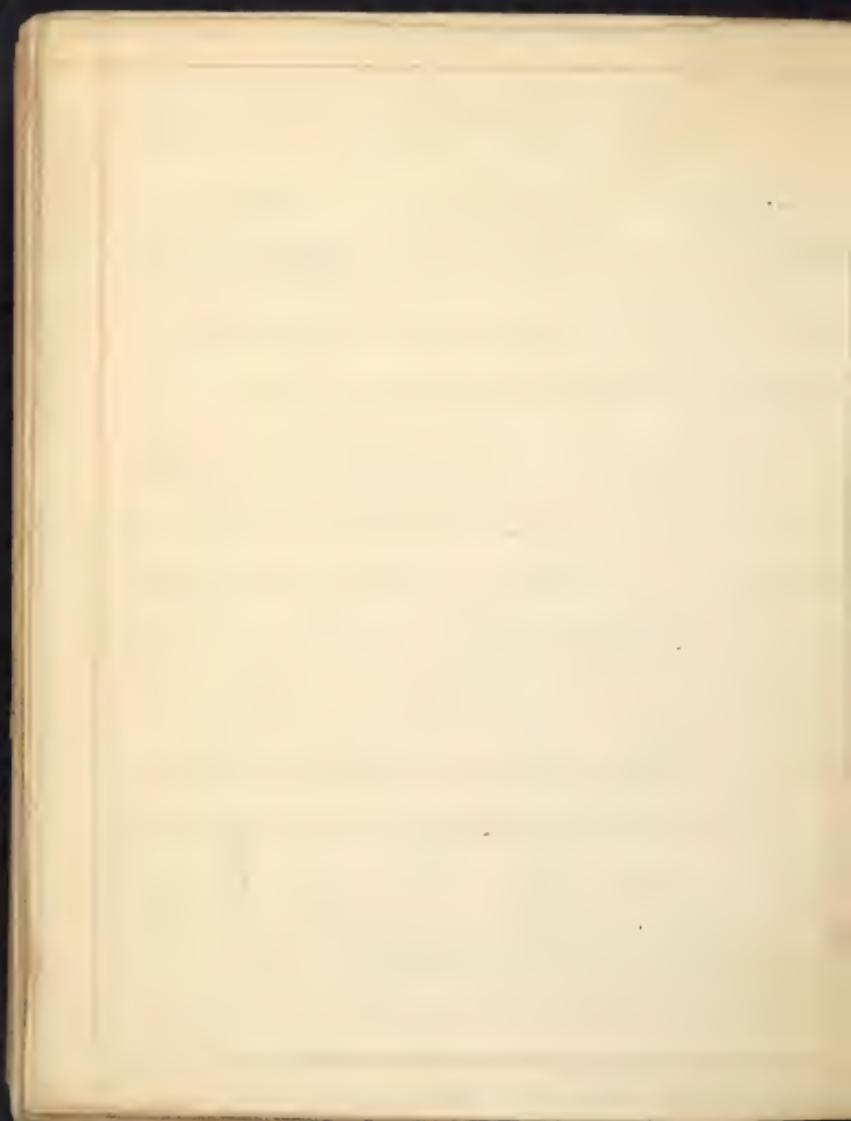
when the contracting of this organ are weak.

This is a common condition of the uterus, which, although it is of rare occurrence, has not escaped the notice of Dr. Burrow and other eminent accoucheurs. It is a torpor of this organ after a difficult labour, however it is the entire loss of the power, so weak & insidious, so long, or even days, however much stimulated, as to the first line of irritation. It can very easily through the facility of the accoucheur be attended with a painless abortion or even to this case, the power of the uterus & spine to be completely exhausted, and some medicinal stimulating is required to restore or renew them again. For this purpose, there is no article more easy to prompt the said power fully at the first and, in this case (in my humble opinion) no plan of treatment seems to promise more and would succeed better than a dose of they Medicines.



The excessive discharge of Leucorrha may  
occur to or owing to one or more causes of the  
cessation of the uterus, which were connected with the  
bladder, and this state of the body is a consequence  
attendant upon a want of power in the womb:  
would it not then, under such circumstances, be  
advantageous, occasionally, to make use of this  
article?

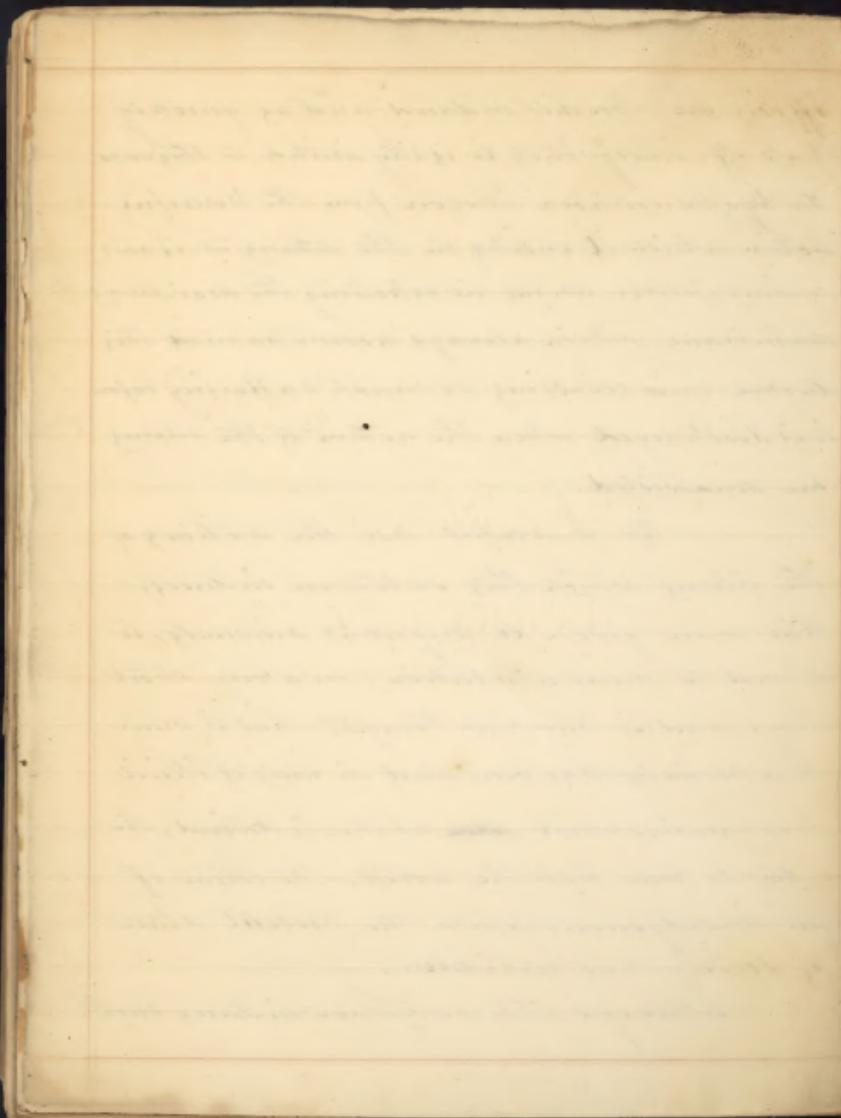
From the specific action which the  
Gentle formation exercises over the uterus, it was  
thought, when it was first brought into publick  
notice, that it promised more as an emmenagogue,  
as subsequent experience has proved.  
This, it will be expected from it, as a me-  
dicine of this class. *Amenorrea respondet*  
upon a "wrong or perverted action of the uter-  
us," generally slowly induced, to remove which,  
the remedy used should act gradually, slow-  
ly and powerfully upon this organ. But the  
agent is not an article of this nature. It



effects are speedily induced and as quickly pass off, consequently it is ill suited to this case. In dysmenorrhœa however from the powerful action which it exerts in the uterus it is said to have proved useful in expelling the acciduary membrane, which always accompanied this disease and occasioning so much suffering before it is discharged when the action of the uterine are unassisted.

So powerful are the actions of the uterine which they substance induces, that when given to pregnant animals, it is said to produce a abortion, in a very short time, and it has been thought that it may have perhaps long been used in cases of illicit pregnancy, where ~~the~~ abortion is desired, in order to hide from the world, the crime of an indulgence, which the present state of society has forbidden.

Although this substance induces such



powerful action in the pregnant uterus  
as to expel its contents before its usual time,  
yet I have been told by a medical gentleman  
of my acquaintance, who has made the  
experiment, that, when given to an unim-  
pregnated female, it produced no other effect  
than a slight uneasiness about the region  
of the uterus. In the male, its effects are  
scarcely perceptible. To ascertain this fact,  
on the 6<sup>th</sup> of October I made a strong decoction  
of thirty grains of the root, one half of  
which I took, and fearing that it had  
no effect, in 20 minutes time, I took the  
other. It produced no effect whatever, except  
a slight nausea. The pulse was not affected  
in the slightest degree, nor was there any  
change in the state of the system, that  
I could perceive.

Virg.



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